Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 141 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, May 27, 1794. [Whole No. 537.]

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REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
B E N G A L.
A ſmall aſſortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has alſo to diſpoſe of
Barcelona Hand ſs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Souchong, Hyſon, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimſtone, &c.
May 10 d3w

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ſhip BACCHUS Cept. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.
Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.
Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.
May 14. 1m.

Juſt Imported,
In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.
John Donnaldſon.
April 4. d1w w&st

ADVERTISEMENT.
OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. The ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the original letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt Maſter General.
Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
POLLY,
Burthen 1000 *barrels.*
SHE is a ſtaunch faſt ſailing new veſſel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the Weſt Indies. For terms apply to
DEBLOIS & BRECK.
At their ſtore, between Walnut and Cheſnut ſtreet wharves.
May 23 d

For St. Croix,
The Sloop
INDUSTRY,
LLOYD WHARTON, Maſter.
SHE is intended to ſail with the firſt veſſels and can accommodate a few paſſengers very well. For terms apply to the Captain, or
WHARTON & GREEVES.
May 19. d6t

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.
IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Morris Academy.
THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.
The price including tuition, firewood, &c. (excluſive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.
GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,
Morriſtown, May 15, 1794
d1w.—w2m.

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE } WINES of the firſt quality
Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.
Coniac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin W. Moris,
The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,
Were he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of
WINES, &c.
Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion
Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.
May 9 tu&s2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,
ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.
☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.
Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.
On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.
*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.
April 22. m&th6w.

District of Pennſylvania
TO WIT:
(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:
"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.
By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.
Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.
VOLUME II.
Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."
In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
May 7 ew4w

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;
Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16
Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.
May 10 tuth&s2w

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.
GENTLEMEN,
THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by
Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.
May 3. eſtf

Midwifery.
Dr. Price, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and of Jeſus College in the Univerſity of Oxford, &c. &c. formerly lecturer on Midwifery in London, will commence early in the Autumn, a complete
Courſe of Lectures,
ON THE
Theory & practice of Midwifery
(With the lateſt Improvements)
And on the various Diſeaſes incident to Women and Children; of which timely notice will be given.
May 26 3t

Congreſs of the United States.
IN SENATE,
Thurſday, May 15.
A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:
"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "an act providing for the payment of certain expences incurred by Fulwar Skipwith on public account;" alſo to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act for erecting a light-houſe on the Iſland of Seguin, in the Diſtrict of Maine"—And he withdrew.
Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills, the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the payment of certain expences incurred by Fulwar Skipwith on public account." the bill, entitled, "An act for erecting a light-houſe on the iſland of Seguin, in the Diſtrict of Maine, and for erecting a beacon and placing three buoys at the entrance of St. Mary's river in the ſtate of Georgia;" alſo the bill entitled, "An act further to authoriſe the adjournment of circuit courts," and that they were duly enrolled.
The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong," was read the third time.
Reſolved, That this bill paſs.
Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.
Mr. Ellſworth from the committee to whom was referred certain reſolutions moved for the 15th of April laſt by the Senators of Kentucky, relating to the navigation of the Miſſiſipi, and the negociation at the court of Spain, reported—
"That in the negociation now carrying on at Madrid between the United States and Spain, the right of the former to the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, is well aſſerted and demonſtrated, and their claim to its enjoyment is purſued with all the aſſiduity and firmneſs which the magnitude of the ſubject demands; and will doubtleſs continue to be ſo purſued, until the object ſhall be obtained, or adverſe circumſtances ſhall render the further progreſs of the negociation impracticable. That in the preſent ſtate of the buſineſs it would be improper for Congreſs to interfere—But in order to ſatisfy the Citizens of the United States, more immediately intereſted in the evnt of this negociation, that the United States have uniformly aſſerted their right to the free uſe of the navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi, and have employed, and will continue to purſue ſuch meaſures as are beſt adapted to obtain the enjoyment of this important territorial right. The committee recommend that it be Reſolved by the Senate.
"That the Preſident of the United States be and he hereby is requeſted to cauſe to be communicated to the Executive of the State of Kentucky ſuch part of the exiſting negociation between the United States and Spain, relative to this ſubject as he may deem adviſable and conſiſtent with the courſe of negociations."
And the report was adopted.
Ordered, That the Secretary lay a co-

py of this proceeding before the Preſident of the United States.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morniug.

Friday, May 16th, 1794.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith, and Nathan Strong," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have appointed a committee to join ſuch committee as the Senate ſhall appoint, to report what buſineſs is neceſſary to be done before the cloſe of the ſeſſion, and when it ſhall be proper to end the preſent ſeſſion; and requeſt the appointment of a committee on the part of the Senate.

"They have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the payment of the intereſt on the balances due to certain States, upon a final ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate.

"The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned ſundry enrolled bills, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice Preſident." And he withdrew.

The bill laſt brought from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the reſolution laſt ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the appointment of a joint committee, and

Reſolved, That they do concur therein, and that Mr. King, Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Hawkins, be the committee on the part of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives therewith.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the following enrolled bills, to wit, the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the payment of certain expenſes incurred by Fulwar Skipwith, on public account." The bill, entitled, "An act further to authorize the adjournment of Circuit Courts." The bill, entitled, "An act for erecting a light-houſe on the iſland of Seguin, in the Diſtrict of Maine; and for erecting a beacon and placing three buoys at the entrance of St. Mary's river in the Stare of Georgia." And the bill entitled, "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong," and they were delivered to the committee on enrolled bills to be laid before the Preſident of the United States.

The petition of Moſes Brown and others, merchants of the State of Maſſachuſetts, praying that further time may be allowed than the law provides, to enable them to recover the drawback on certain foreign goods intended for exportation, for reaſons ſtated in the petition.

Ordered, That this petition, together with the petition of Oliver and Thompſon and others, merchants of the State of Maryland, on a ſimilar ſubject, be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Hawkins to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Langdon have leave of abſence after Monday next.

The Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 11 'oclock.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, *&c.*

CONVERSATIONS.—No. III.

THIS truth, continued Agathon, as we entered the Lyceum, will appear more viſible in times of imminent danger. If there ſhould exiſt a party in the republic, who aim at overturning the government, or an ambitious faction, who aim at the adminiſtration, they will be ſeen, in ſuch conjunctures, to adapt their meaſures to the current paſſions of the people, in order to reduce thoſe who are charged with the care of the public welfare, to the diſagreeable dilemma of oppoſing a popular error, or riſking the ſafety of the ſtate, by yielding to it.

We had now reached the firſt hall, where we found Timon and Zenocrates, engaged in a very animated diſcuſſion. and ſurrounded by a very numerous crowd, who ſeemed to liſten with uncommon attention.

Do you want revenge? exclaimed Timon; truſt only to your paſſions; who ever thought of revenging inſults in cold blood? Philip has done you immenſe wrongs, Why think of ſending to him a herald, to demand ſatisfaction? It will be much better to ſeize upon one of his principal towns firſt, and ſend the herald afterwards to inform him upon what terms you will reſtore it. He has violated your rights, why not violate his?

Good Heavens! ſaid Zenocrates, when has it become a rule in politics, to decide upon the intereſts of a ſtate during thoſe violent movements of the ſoul which pervert the judgment, and change, in the ſight of the moſt conſiderate, the true aſpect of things? To enable a people to determine wiſely, ought we to excite their paſſions, or render them tranquil? Surely it is one thing to obtain juſtice, and another thing to revenge an inſult. If, Athenians, you are of opinion that war ought to be made upon Philip, on account of the inſult, it is very well; but if your object is only to obtain juſtice for the wrong Philip has done you, would it not be prudent to put yourſelves in a condition to keep the town before you reſolve upon ſeizing it? Timon tells you that Philip will never attempt to recover it, ſhould you take it; but how can Timon know what Philip intends? Philip has committed a flagrant violation of your rights, and Timon adviſes you to become as criminal as Philip. I ſhould like better, O Athenians, to ſee you conform to the cuſtoms of wiſe nations, the obligations impoſed upon you by juſtice, the duties of humanity, and the intereſts of the republic. Call upon Philip to repair the wrong he has done you, and as the town cannot be removed, prepare to ſeize it with a ſufficient force, ſhould juſtice be refuſed. By this upright proceeding you will be applauded by mankind, and favoured by the Gods, who abhor injuſtice and violence.

At a little diſtance ſtood Meniſteus, explaining and recommending to the Athenians a new ſyſtem of commerce.

Meniſteus always diſcovers ingenuity, ſaid Agathon; but his genius inclines him too much to abſtractions, or, as Crito expreſſes it, the occult qualities and eſſential forms of politics. His preſent propoſal is not h s leaſt chimerical, and reminds me of the project of Epimachus, who believed that he could change the poſition of the world by the power of mechanics: In like manner, Meniſteus thinks that he can transfer manufactures and wealth from one country to another by a fiſcal operation, or reſolve of the people of Athens. It is to this turn of mind we ought to aſcribe his delight in metaphyſical probabilities, above practical demonſtrations; and to the tincture he has received from the viſions of his maſter, thoſe beautiful ſyſtems ſo incompatible with experience and irreducible to practice. If from a rhetorican, Meniſteus ſhould ever happen to become a ſenator, do you think that he could perſuade the Athenians, that it was good for them to demoliſh their fortifications, to be without gallies, to abidge their trade, and reſiſt the introduction of thoſe eſtabliſhments which have increaſed the riches of other countries, and aſſiſted their governments with loans, in their wars and emergencies? Theſe are among the projects of Meniſteus to render the Athenians more happy. The race of refiners, continued Agathon, have of late greatly multiplied; but, owing to the flouriſhing ſtate of induſtry, and eaſy circumſtances in which moſt of the people find themſelves, their harrangues have as yet attracted few pupils, ſave among the revolutioniſts, the diſcontented, and ambitious.

I perceive Agathon, ſaid Lyſander, that you allow the refiners no merit for their everlaſting endeavors to pleaſe the people. I ſhould be very far from cenſuring them, replied Agathon, for attempts of this nature, were they, inſtead of low and contemptible means, to employ only againſt thoſe they abuſe, ſuperior virtue, knowledge, and genius. Are you ſure, Agathon, that the people would always decide in favor of the latter, or that ſuperior virtue, knowledge, and genius, would invariably obtain their ſuffrages? I am ſure, Lyſander, that no counterfeit coin can long continue to circulate, without loſing the gilding that concealed its baſeneſs.

The ſun had nearly arrived at the golden doors of the weſt, and the throng and the diſputers were faſt leaving the Lyceum. Let us ſeat ourſelves for a moment on this vacant bench, ſaid Lyſander, and beg Agathon to indulge us with the concluſion of the remarks, which our entrance here has ſuſpended. You forget, ſaid Agathon, that we are to ſup with Anarchus, and that it is time to put ourſelves in motion, if we would avoid being the laſt of his gueſts. As to what I have to ſay, it can as well be talked over during our walk thither, and will ſerve to give a greater reliſh to the animated ſallies we may expect to have from the firſt wits of Athens we are to meet at ſupper.

The accounts received yeſterday, from a neighboring republic, contain the ſummary and eſſence of every thing that can be ſaid on the ſubject of our inveſtigation. Behold that republic, continued Agathon, ſo juſtly celebrated for the conſummate diſtribution of its powers, proſtate and in ruins by the uſurpations of the people. Its fundamental ordinances veſted in an aſſembly the right of making laws, and in the people the right to appoint its members; it aſſigned alſo to the people freedom of opinion, and the right to ſtate to the aſſembly their opinions and grievances; and to the aſſembly freedom of debate and the uncontrouled exerciſe of their judgment. Some of the rhetoricians held, that freedom of opinion meant freedom of abuſe, and the right of the people to ſtate their opinions a right to dictate and control. In time, the people believed the new doctrine, and put themſelves under the banners of the rhetoricians. The fundamental ordiance, veſted in a ſelect body, choſen by the people, the ſole right to make treaties; the rhetoricians contended that a different body might preſcribe the conditions. In time, the people believed this too, and celebrated the diſcovey by public rejoicings. The fundamental ordinances defined the court in which, and the perſons by whom, the chief magiſtrate might be impeached: The rhetoricians ſaid he might be impeached by clubs. If the republic was threatened with war, the rhetoricians declared againſt navies, and armies, and taxes, as dangerous to liberty. Did the preſervation of peace comport better with the welfare of the republic, they urged the neceſſity of meaſures calculated to prevent accommodation. If the fitteſt man in the republic was appointed ambaſſador on ſuch an occaſion, the rhetoricians invieghed bitterly againſt ſending any, and called upon the clubs for their opinion. The rhetoricians held that a proſperous ſtate of the republic, by rendering the people content, was the ſure forerunner af tyranny. To demoliſh this barrier againſt their power, it was neceſſary to render the meaſures which had been inſtaumental to this proſperity, and upon which much of it depended, odious and deteſted. This was attempted by falſehoods inceſſantly repeated, and aſcribing the moſt miſchievous intentions to the moſt virtuous citizens. The weak, with whom ſuſpicions are always proofs, and the wicked, in whom proofs of innocence produce no change of conduct, conſpired alike to propagate the clamour, till, by its violence and progreſs, it acquired a kind of certitude in the minds of the multitude. Their confidence in the moſt tried patriots was converted into diſtruſt, obedience to the laws into an intolerable burden; clubs into aſſemblies; and every citizen into a legiſlator. The criſis of their fate was nearly arrived. Virtuous men gradually diſappeared from the public councils, unable to ſtem the torrent of diſorder, or deſparing to ſave the republic. The rhetoricians compoſed toaſts on the occaſion for the clubs, and took their place, amidſt the acclamations of the people. Theſe, however, did not long exerciſe the authority thus acquired. They ſplit into factions. Civil diſſentions enſured, and—

At that moment we arrived before the houſe of Amarchus, who was converſing under the portico with Timoleon the poet. Let us thank God, whiſpered Agathon, as we approach them, that we find none of theſe ſymptoms of diſorder and diſſolation at Athens.

Baltimore, May 12, 1794.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Friday, May 9.

On the report of the committee on Ways and Means—A motion being made by Mr. Nicholas to ſtrike out all the ſtamp Duties.

Mr. Smith, S. C. chairman of the committee obſerved that in the preſent ſituation of our affairs very conſiderable additional revenues were neceſſary for the ſupport of government and to defray the expences which had been or were likely to be incurred this ſeſſion. He ſtated that the actual probable appropriations for the current year, would amount to the ſum of 7,694,217 dollars, while the revenues to meet them would not exceed the ſum of 5,318,584 dollars, leaving a deficit of 2,375,633 dollars—But as one of the items in the expenditures, viz. the million for foreign intercourſe would probably not be wanted, or if wanted, might perhaps be borrowed, the committee had only ſtated the intereſt on that ſum, namely 60,000 dollars, which therefore left to be provided this ſeſſion the ſum of 1,435,633 dollars. And he was clearly of opinion that Congreſs ought not to riſe until they had provided that ſum. He was within bounds when he ſtated that ſum as ſufficient; for if the million above alluded to (and which was deſtined for an object which, the philanthropy of every member would urge the employment of, if practicable) ſhould be wanted, and there ſhould be any difficulty in borrowing it, an event not impoſſible, the houſe would regret the neglect of ſo intereſting an object. The committee, however, calculating on the improbability of the whole of that ſum being called for, and on the proſpect of a loan and unwilling to impoſe any further burthens than were abſolutely eſſential, had ventured to depend on the intereſt alone, though it might have been more expedient to have provided for a part of the principal. Mr. Smith ſaid that in the report, the ſum of 650,000 dollars was ſtated as for contingent expences which might, or which might not be incurred; ſince the report had been made, a law had actually paſſed for augmenting the military eſtabliſhment, by an addition of a corps of artilleriſts and engineers, for garriſoning the fortifications, the expences of which he eſtimated at 170,000 dollars; another law had paſſed authoriſing the Preſident to call into ſervice 80,000 militia; although this was a contingent expence, yet as the Preſident was authoriſed to incur it, a proviſion ought to be made for diſcharging it, this was eſtimated at 150,000 dollars, the only item then remaining under the head of contingencies, was the proviſional force; it was probable this might not be wanted; it would reſt with the houſe to determine whether the preſent criſis did not require ſuch a meaſure, and in that event, whether proviſion ought not now to be made to carry it into execution. He confeſſed he was among thoſe who thought that a vigorous preparation for war was one of the beſt means to avert it; at all events, if it was the deſign of any nation to force us into it, we ought to be prepared for it both as to military ſtrength and pecuniary reſources; admitting however that this meaſure was not contemplated it only produced a reduction of 330,000 dollars from the ſum total of appropriations and would ſtill leave a deficit in our ways and means of 1,105,633.—Mr. S. obſerved that the appropriations of the current year would exceed thoſe of any former year by upwards of *two millions and a half* of dollars;

The ſeveral items which occaſioned that exceſs were as follows:

Building and equipping ſix frigates,	700,000
Fortifications of ports and harbors,	300,000
Building additional arſenals and purchaſe of military ſtores,	350,000
Appropriation for foreign intercourſe,	1,000,000
Corps of artilleriſts and engineers,	170,000
Expences of militia,	150,000
Dolls.	2,670,000

Deducting the expenſes of the militia, which was a *war expence*, ſtill there remained the ſum of 2,520,000 dolls. as an exceſs beyond any former expenſes for our *peace eſtabliſhment*, for there was not an item of expence in the foregoing ſtatement which would not, or might not be incurred, even if peace ſhould continue.

It was a fortnnate circumſtance, at this moment of public exigency, that the national treaſury was in poſſeſſion of a ſurplus, ariſing from the revenue of former years, which ſurpaſſed our moſt ſanguine expectations.——This ſurplus amounted to the important ſum of 1,618,584 dollars, and was a moſt ſatisfactory evidence of the growing productiveneſs of our revenues in times of peace and tranquility, and while it helped to enable us to face the increaſed expenditures of the country, it taught us to cheriſh that ſtate of things, which was productive of ſuch national bleſſings. But we could not flatter ourſelves that the revenues of this year would be as productive as thoſe of the preceding year; many circumſtances would contribute to diminiſh them conſiderably, even if peace ſhould not be interrupted; the very proſpect of a war would cauſe a diminution of exports from Great Britain, to the United States, and at the ſame time a diminution of conſumption among ourſelves: prudent men, apprehenſive of war, would retrench their expenſes in order to meet the diminution of their incomes, and to be better able to contribute their quotas to the public treaſury. The meaſures which have been diſcuſſed in Congreſs, relative to a ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts, and a ſuſpenſion of all commercial intercourſe, would, by deſtroying that

confidence which has heretofore exiſted, unqueſtionably diminiſh our importations from that country, which principally furniſhes them. To theſe circumſtances might be added, the derangements occaſioned to the commerce of this port by the unfortuate epidemic laſt ſummer, to that of all the ports by the preſent embargo, by the extenſive ſpoliations committed on our veſſels by the belligerent powers, and the interruption occaſioned by the Algerines to our commerce with the ſouth of Europe. The committee, taking all theſe conſiderations into view had calculated on a defalcation in the revenue, ariſing from impoſt and tonnage for this year, of 1,300,000 dollars, and had eſtimated it at only 3,300,000 dollars whereas, that of 1793 produced 4,600,000 dollars.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 27.

The bill for raiſing Revenue by a ſtamp duty, was negatived on the third reading this day, 50—to 32.

The *Concorde* French frigate is returned to Hampton road—not being able to overtake either of the Engliſh ſhips which ſhe went in purſuit of

A writer in the Baltimore Daily Advertizer ſays, that "many of the Captains convinced of the evil tendency of the combination, have withdrawn from it"—nor is it to be wondered at "as it is now generally known they have been the dupes of a few, who have excited theſe commotions to gratify private reſentments."

Houſe of Repreſentatives, May 26.

On the queſtion for engroſſing the bill impoſing ſundry ſtamp duties, the yeas and nays were as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Armſtrong, Beatty, Cadwallader, Clark, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dawſon, Dayton, Dearborn, Dent, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gilbert, Gilleſpie, Glenn, Goodhue, Gordon, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Hunter, Kittera, Learned, Latimer, Montgomery, Murray, Pickens, Scott, Sedgwick, J. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Allen, Van Gaaſbeek, P. Wadſworth, Ward, Watts, Wilm—44.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Blount, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claibourne, Coles, Findley, Giles, Gillon, Gilman, Gregg, Heiſter, Lyman, Macon, Malbone, M'Dowell, Mebane, Moore, Muhlenberg, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Niles, Parker, Rutherford, Smilie, T. Smith, Sprigg, Tredwell, V. Courtland, Venable, Walker, Williams, Winſton—35.

The following meſſage was received from the Preſident. Its importance to the mercantile intereſt, induces us to give a literal copy of it.

United States, May 26, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of
The Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The commiſſioners of his Catholic Majeſty having communicated to the Secretary of State, the form of a certificate, without which the veſſels of the United States cannot be admitted into the ports of Spain; I think it proper to lay it before Congreſs.

(Signed) Go. WASHINGTON.

Form of a certificate which is required in order that the produce of the United States may be admitted into the ports of Spain, to wit: Before me, &c. perſonally came ——— of the city of ———, merchant and citizen, who being duly ſworn according to law, on his ſolemn oath doth depoſe and ſay, that the cargo here ſhipped by him in the ſhip ———, whereof ——— is maſter, now bound from this port of ——— for ——— in Spain, to wit:

are of the growth or produce of the United States of America, (which I the ſaid notary or magiſtrate alſo atteſt) and that no part thereof are of the produce of France, or her colonies, nor have the ſame or any part thereof received any advantage or improvement in France, or any of its dependencies, nor in any manner contributed to its revenues; and the ſaid deponent further ſays, that the ſaid cargo ſo ſhipped is the ſole property of him the deponent, and that they are citizens of the United States of America, and reſident merchant of the ſaid city of ———.

Sworn as above before me ———.

In teſtimony whereof, and that the ſaid goods are of the produce or manufacture of the ſaid United States of America, and that I am well informed that the ſaid ſhipment is bona fide intended for the port of ———, in the kingdom of Spain, I the ſaid magiſtrate and notary have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my notarial ſeal, the day and year above written.

Quod atteſtor.

A bill to amend an act to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, on the Continental eſtabliſhment, to receive patents for the land to which they have a claim in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, was amended in committee of the whole, the amendment agreed to in the Houſe, and ordered to be engroſſed.

A report on invalid penſioners, was made and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Yeſterday arrived here, in 42 days from Londonderry, the ſhip Atlas, Capt. Bunker, by whom we have received *Dublin* papers to the 8th, and *London* papers to the 4th of April. Copious Extracts therefrom, ſhall be given to-morrow.——From a ſuperficial peruſal of the lateſt papers, we find that His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has withdrawn his army. "Since the defection of the king of Pruſſia from the Allies, (ſays a Dublin paragraphiſt) it is ſurpriſing to hear with what activity the moſt ſanguine advocates for this war of devaſtation, now circulate the reports of an approaching *peace*."

It was reported, and believed, that Jerſey was in poſſeſſion of the French.

No action of conſequence has happened—though many ſkirmiſhes.

Dr. Prieſtly preached his Farewell Sermon on the 30th March, at Hackney, to a very crowded audience, previous to his ſailing for America—from Acts 20—32. Daily Gaz.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived the ſhip Atlas, Capt. Bunker, in 42 days from Londonderry:—By this veſſel we have received Dublin Papers to the 29th of March, from which we have taken the following:—

Dail. Adv.

PARIS, March 18.

Five o'clock in the Evening.—The Editor of the Paris Journal, which is diſpatched by extraordinary couriers, waited till the above hour to hear the report made by Amar reſpecting Chabot, Bazire, Fabre d'Eglantine, Julien of Toulouſe, and Delaunay of Angers, from which it reſults that Delauny of Angers, Fabre d'Eglantine, Chabot, and Julien of Toulouſe are convicted of being acceſſary to a plan tending to favor private intereſt to the prejudice of public weal. It is probable that the report will terminate by a motion to deliver up thoſe Deputies to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

DUBLIN, March 29.

The Engliſh newſpapers of Monday and Tueſday are filled with a variety of reports.

Lord Elgin's arrival in London afforded matter for ſtrange ſpeculation; among which the illneſs or death of the emperor was one.

Others reported, that the Archduke Charles was gone to Vienna, in conſequence of the news received at Bruſſels from Frankfort, that the king of Pruſſia had withdrawn himſelf from the general alliance. It was alſo ſaid, that the young king had eſcaped from Paris, and was arrived ſafe at Bruſſels.

It does not appear, that any account whatever has been received in London of the emperor's ſudden illneſs; any more than of the king of Pruſſia's having deſerted the general alliance. The news of his Pruſſian majeſty's final intentions in regard to the war, muſt come from lord Malmeſbury at Berlin, and not from Pruſſian agents at Frankfort.—The report of the arrival of young Louis XVII. at Bruſſels ariſes from a young German nobleman of about nine years of age, of great expectations, having arrived there from Frankfort, from whence he travels in ſome ſtate.—The ruling demons of Paris have long held a malicious and obſtinate ſilence, even as to the exiſtence of the young monarch, and his injured relatives.

We cannot help thinking that the report (for as yet it is only a report) of the ſeceſſion of the king of Pruſſia from the grand alliance, muſt be totally unfounded. That an abſolute monarch ſhould degrade himſelf by a pecuniary capitulation with the very dregs of mankind, and ſhould condeſcend to treat with thoſe, who have uſed towards all kings the moſt ſcandalous and vilifying epithets ſeems to us little leſs than impoſſible. Time will develope this myſtery: but thus much ſeems certain, that if it is poſſible for the French by force, fraud, or bribery, to diſſolve the alliance againſt them, every power in Europe will, in its turn, become a prey to the deſpotiſm of their ſavage and ferocious anarchy; and the only comfort the firſt feceder can have, will be

"Thou ſhalt, good Nemo, be the laſt I'll eat."

The arreſts and executions at Paris continue, in ſuch a degree, that the number of daily victims is incredible. The late reports of ſcarcity there, are attempted to be contradicted; but by the meaſures taken to prevent monopoly, and to watch over the ſale of their eggs and cabbages, it does not appear that famine is very far from their doors.

The Gazette of the 25th inſt. (which we received yeſterday) brought no information, but the appointments of Lord St. Helen to be Ambaſſador to the States General of the United Provinces; and Sir Morton Eden to his Chatholic Majeſty.

A very conſiderable export of linen from this port for Philadelphia and New-York, has taken place within this month paſt, which muſt be conſidered as a very pleaſing circumſtance by every well wiſher to the encreaſing trade of this kingdom.

FALMOUTH, March 25.

The Royal Charlotte Packet left Guernſey on Saturday morning the 22d; but having got the length of the Gaſketts, it blew ſuch a gale of wind that ſhe was obliged to bear away, and the ſame evening came to an anchor in Guernſey Roads.

She ſailed again on the 23d, and arrived at Weymouth at 7 A. M. yeſterday.

In her paſſage, a-breaſt of the Gaſketts, almoſt two leagues to the weſtward of them, Sunday, at noon, ſhe fell in with admiral Macbride's ſquadron, conſiſting of four line of battle ſhips, four frigates and a ſloop of war; and two frigates arrived in Guernſey Roads, the ſame morning as the packet ſailed, ſuppoſed to be part of the ſame ſquadron.

The packet brings advice, that on Saturday night ſeven large tranſports with troops and ſtores for Jerſey, under convoy of two frigates, a ſloop of war, and an armed cutter, arrived at Guernſey.

It was generally believed at Bruſſels, when the laſt accounts came away, that the King of Pruſſia had actually made a compact with the Ruling Power in France, in conſequence of which, his forces, his contingent excepted, will be withdrawn from the frontiers. We ſtate this as a mere report. SUN,

The Carmagnole, French Frigate, carries thirty 24 pounders, and is manned with the flower of the remnant of the French navy. She has hitherto proved ſucceſsful, not having met with any thing near her proportion in metal. The Artois, lying at Deptford, under the command of Lord Charles Fitzgerald, goes out under a roving commiſſion, and means to ſail into the track which this Republican veſſel has for ſome time occupied in the North Seas. The Artois carries 28 eighteen pounders, and 6 nine pounders on the ſame deck, 4 thirty two pounders (caronnades) on the quarter deck, and four nine pounders on the forecaſtle. The Daniſh veſſels are no ſmall object of this enterprize.

The Viſcount Pioger, aid-du-camp to the Marquis de Dreſnay, the French General who commands the Emigrants, came to Weymouth in the packet, and we learn that the Royaliſts on the banks of the Loire are 80,000 ſtrong; but that only half that number are properly armed, the reſt having only ſticks, clubs, or any weapon they could get.

Yeſterday was pregnant with rumours of great importance.

The circumſtance of the Arch-Duke, Charles, brother of the Emperor and Governor of the Low Countries, having ſuddenly ſet off for Vienna on the evening of the 19th, in conſequence of an expreſs which he received, has given riſe to much conjecture and ſpeculation at Bruſſels.—We ſhall ſtate all the circumſtances which have come to our knowledge, and leave the public to judge for themſelves.

Yeſterday Mr. Hankey received a letter from Bruſſels, dated Saturday laſt, ſtating that the Arch-Duke Charles, in conſequence of an expreſs, ſet off on the evening of the 19th for Conde. He there met with a Boy to whom he paid particular reſpect. He brought him to Bruſſels the night of the 21ſt, and on the morning of the 22d they departed together for Vienna. That Boy, was ſuppoſed to be the young King of France.—This letter Mr. Hankey ſhewed to the Miniſter.

By an expreſs from Bruſſels, which left that city likewiſe on Saturday, very different accounts were received. The general belief according to this account, of the cauſe of the Arch Duke's ſudden departure, was, that the Emperor was dangerouſly ill, and according to ſome, actually dead.

The Earl of Elgin arrived in town yeſterday morning at ſix o'clock, having made an uncommonly quick journey from Bruſſels to London.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States at the inſtance of the National Convention of France has recalled Mr. Morris—and has nominated Mr. Monroe a Senator of the United States, from the ſtate of Virginia, to ſucceed Mr. Morris.—We alſo hear, that Mr. Carmichael is recalled from Spain, and is to be ſucceeded by Mr. Short.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

There has been much writing and haranguing againſt the propoſed duty on *Snuff* and *Sugar*; the bug-bear of exciſe, &c. has been brought forward; but thoſe worn-out ideas have had as little effect as the cry of the boy, who uſed to call out Wolf, Wolf, on every occaſion.

The truth probably is, that the *Snuff* and *Sugar* manufacturies are ſo very lucrative, that a diſcloſure of the immenſe profits ſome people have made, may excite competition and diffuſe thoſe benefits which *a few* have monopolized.—*Hinc illæ lachrymæ!*

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the Columbian Society, was this day held at Mr. Richardet's, for the purpoſe of chuſing Managers, &c. when the following perſons were choſen:

Robert Morris, Preſident.

MANAGERS.

James Greenleaf
Triſtram Dalton,
John Nicholſon
Caleb Lownes,
Thomas Fitzſimons.
James Wilſon,
F. A. Muhlenberg,
Walter Stewart,
John Hall,
Richard Soderſtrom,
Nathaniel W. Appleton.

TREASURER.

Garrett Cottinger.

May 27 dtw

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. WHITLOCK'S NIGHT.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
May 28.

Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, never performed in America, called

JULIA;
OR
The ITALIAN LOVER.

Duke of Genoa,	Mr. Finch
Durazzo,	Mr. Green
Mentevole,	Mr. Fennell
Marcellus,	Mr. Moreton
Camillo,	Mr. Cleveland
Officer,	Mr. de Moulin
Servant,	Maſter Warrell
Manoa,	Mr. Whitlock
Fulvia,	Mrs. Shaw
Julia,	Mrs. Whitlock
Olympia,	Mrs. Francis
Nerina,	Mrs. Cleveland

End of the Play, a humorous vocal PARODY, on Shakeſpeare's SEVEN AGES, by Mr. Bates.

End of the Tragedy, a new Comic Paſtoral Ballet, compoſed by Mr. Francis, called

L'Amour trouve les Moyens;
Or the
FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.

By Mons. Belona, being his third appearance in America, Mr. Bliſſett, Mr. Darley jun, Maſter T. Warrell, Mr. Francis, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,
(Written by the late David Garrick,) a Comedy in two acts, never performed here, called

BON TON;
OR
High Life above Stairs.

Sir John Trotley,	Mr. Whitlock
Lord Minikin,	Mr. Moreton
Col. Tivy,	Mr. Cleveland
Jeſſamy,	Mr. Harwood
Davy,	Mr. Bates
Lady Minikin,	Mrs. Shaw
Miſs Tittup, (with the ſong) "the Soldier tired."	Mrs. Oldmixon

Tickets to be had of Mr. Whitlock, the corner of Fourth and Mulberry ſtreets, at the uſual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

Mr. MARSHALL's Benefit will be on Friday.

A Comedy, written by Shakeſpeare, called AS YOU LIKE IT, with a Comic Opera, called HARTFORD BRIDGE; or the SKIRTS of a CAMP.

Mr. WARRELL's Benefit will be on Monday next.

192

, Philadelphia, March, 1 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.

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6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.

7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.

8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.

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10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.

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By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

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With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode-Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafttf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry ſtreets.
May 15 1w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, *North Third ſtreet.*
May 6 mw&ſ10t

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

ESSENCE

For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS
Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second ſtreet.
April 24. tuth&s 3w

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.
April 14. m&thtf

Treaſury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal. pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. &c.
200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly. tu 3w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe,

and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
m&ttf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 buſhels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 35, *No. Water Street.*
May 15. dtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

A one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Cheſnut Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.
March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

PHILADELPHIA:

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